FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MILITARY ANNOUNCES CALLUP FOR RESERVE EXERCISES

PY112213Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2052 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY

[Text of communique issued by the Joint Staff on 11 October in Buenos Aires]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that Decree No 2,348 provides for the implementation of a partial mobilization of limited duration involving a nation wide callup of reserve personnel to carry out normal exercises.

Laws Nos 16,970 of 1966, 17,531 of 1967 and 17,649 of 1968 concerning national defense measures cover such exercises, requiring the preparation of maneuvers every 4 years to maintain the appropriate level of efficiency and training of the reserves. Under these laws, such an exercise was scheduled for this year.

ENERGY SECRETARY VIEWS BOLIVIAN OIL CUTOFF

PY111518Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0015 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM)--Argentine Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella stated last night that the suspension of Bolivian oil exports would have no effect on the normal fuel supply in Argentina. He added that although the situation is not considered serious, Government Oil Deposits [YPF] and state gas enterprises are studying how to replace these imports.

LA PRENSA DECRIES STRINGS ATTACHED TO IAEA AID

PY101209Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 8 Oct 78 p 8 P

[Editorial: "A Consistent Decision"]

[Text] In the last few days, Argentina has been reviewing the advisability of ending its requests for aid from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. The announcement was made by the president of our national commission during the recent IAEA general meeting in Vienna. The importance of the announcement accords completely with the significance of the grounds on which it was based. While our country understands that international cooperation is the most appropriate tool to assure peaceful use of nuclear energy, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT]--whose rules set the framework for the IAEA operations--plots against this principle.

The firm reasoning of this position stems from the differences between the Tlaltelolco Treaty--denuclearization of Latin America--and the NPT. Whereas in the former there is equality and unanimity regarding denuclearization, the NPT does not meet the conditions for mutual respect among its signatories. It is precisely the discriminatory nature of the NPT which continues to be the basic objection preventing Argentine support for those provisions which grant the full power of nuclear production to the owners of technology, and which withhold it from the rest of the states through safeguards which restrict their sovereignty.

The report of our representative at the Vienna meeting has also shown the failure of the essential objective of such a questionable treaty. The IAEA's acts and documents demonstrate that, when they were signed, the great powers committed through it to nonproliferation had 5,200 nuclear warheads and that they were storing 12,500 last year. Such little respect for principles was parallel with the reduced technological assistance to less developed countries affected by this peculiar disadvantage.

These references would lead us to believe that the NPT's objective--as indicated by our representative--is to impose a ceiling on growth, and at the same time to favor business suppliers of technology and the "prosperity of a limited part of the world to the detriment of the other." The safeguard policy which controls aid would, consequently, be oriented toward preserving industrial hegemony of powers which provide such assistance, thus deepening the dividing line between categories of nations, which is unacceptable to the international legal order.

In view of these considerations, it is consistent for our country to seriously appraise whether the time has come to abstain from a useless petition which has no appropriate reply, a petition which is tainted since it puts conditions on sovereignty. This thoughtful consideration should also take into account the atomic energy policy decided upon by the Executive Branch. This provides that the interest of the nation demands an increase in the scientific, technical and industrial effort in the nuclear field, with peaceful ends, and the utilization of human resources to contribute to this growth. None of this is possible at the international level in which our country was placed within the exclusive framework of a treaty whose results and practical objectives were finally revealed.

VAKY'S ROLE IN IMPROVED U.S. RELATIONS PRAISED

PY120207Y Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 6 Oct 78 pp 14-16 PY

[Excerpts] Since the Videla-Mondale meeting in Rome a month ago, relations with the United States have entered a new, more positive stage with fewer political connotations. The State Department is changing its attitude toward Argentina.

The changing, at times even contradictory, relations between Argentina and the United States have entered a new stage which, although possibly not the most fluid or effective, is no longer a dead end where tentative dialogs between the Casa Rosada and the White House stagnate. Although the Humphrey-Kennedy Amendment (approved by Congress in 1977) has just been implemented forbidding the sale of weapons or granting of loans for military supplies to Argentina, the Eximbank was simultaneously allowed to guarantee a loan for $270 million to purchase turbines for the Yacyreta-Apipe dam, and a magnificent reception was given in San Francisco and in Washington to Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz, who held meetings with top representatives of the U.S. economic team and the most important businessmen and bankers in that country. At the same time, Foreign Minister Oscar Antonio Montes held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, thus resuming the direct dialog at the highest government level initiated by President Jorge Rafael Videla with Vice President Walter Mondale in Rome a month and half ago.

Viron Vaky, State Department assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, has much to do with this new dynamic diplomatic activity. Terence Todman's successor has succeeded in structuring a new dialectic framework which greatly facilitates understanding between the two countries. It is simply a matter of seeking "basic points of agreement" to implement dialog. And there is nothing better than reaching an agreement--before discussing political matters--on trade matters which interest either party. Thus, the conflict which was apparent within the State Department between the "hardliners" and "softliners" until Todman's resignation, has now been replaced by "ideologists" and "commercialists." Robert Pastor, Christopher Warren and Patricia Derian are among the former, and Vance and Vaky among the latter.

Vaky--who like Todman opposes the capriciousness of the Christopher group, although with more skill--received the immediate support of U.S. business and financial sectors, which strengthens his position even more. Specifically, the assistant secretary for inter-American affairs wants to ignore the dispute over human rights, placing more emphasis on "points of pragmatic agreement."

Reliable sources consulted by SOMOS in Washington and New York on Tuesday asserted that Vaky would be interested in acting as "mediator ad honorem" in Argentine operations involving U.S. private banks and companies and official or private organizations. The first examples of this were cited as negotiations leading to the purchase of new Boeing planes by Aerolineas Argentinas and equipment for Salto Grande, at much lower interest rates than offered at the time by EXIMBANK.

But certainly what revived relations between the two countries was the simultaneous presence in Washington of Martinez de Hoz and Oscar Montes.

Perhaps aware of the real situation, Vaky has decided to confront these relations from a practical and effective standpoint, leaving aside political and ideological claims. As a direct result, members of the State Department exerting this political and ideological pressure against the Argentine Government have been ignored. "Something new" has taken place between Buenos Aires and Washington since the meeting between Videla and Mondale in Rome. And if Mrs Derian and her group do not interfere, direct communication may continue for a long time, to the benefit of all.

Vaky, Todman Similarities Seen

PY101704Y Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 8 Oct 78 pp 8, 9 PY

[By Oscar Raul Cardoso: "Is Vaky in Todman's Wake?"]

[Text] It is quite probable that the remarks which Assistant Secretary of State for inter-American Affairs Viron Vaky made last Friday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reminded the senators of Vaky's predecessor, Terence A. Todman. This is quite easy to explain, because Todman had used almost the same words a year ago to defend before these same senators the same cause Vaky is defending now: greater economic cooperation at all levels between the United States and Latin American countries; more equality between the rich and powerful union and its underdeveloped hemispheric neighbors (another proof of the North-South problem), as the only way to obtain backing for the repeatedly frustrated attempts at democracy which the latter harbor; and basically the position that the United States cannot remain indefinitely as the "ruler" of Latin American destiny.

"The presumption"--said Vaky--"that we are responsible for everything that goes on in Latin American, as well as the answer, [as published], is no longer a credible reality."

It is useful to recall Todman's remarks to establish a parallel. In a work memorandum released last April, shortly after his resignation, he stated: "We must not punish the poor of other countries by denying them economic aid in order to express our dissatisfaction with their governments." The two statement are similar in more than one point and what--in other circumstances--could be interpreted as following a prior pattern, should at this point be viewed merely as an obvious sign that significant changes in the implementation--if not in the essence--of U.S. foreign policy toward Latin America are taking place.

No other conclusion is possible if we take into account that this very position caused Todman's resignation on 10 April and his replacement by Viron Vaky, which took place after a difficult confrontation between various sectors of the State Department and the White House.

More similarities can be found if we bear in mind that both Vaky and his predecessor are experienced members of the U.S. Foreign Service and for many of this service's members Jimmy Carter's advent to the presidency of the nation meant the appearance of a new type of State Department official characterized by lack of experience and a certain degree of good will, quite useless as far as diplomacy goes. These characteristics often led to erroneous decisions which mistook wishes--no matter how good these could be--for stark reality.

The most remarkable case--at least from Argentina's point of view--is the silent, but nonetheless perceptible, feud between Todman and the coordinator for human rights and humanitarian affairs, Patricia Derian, which clearly indicated that there were differences of opinion between the diplomatic "establishment" and the "newcomers."

However, these differences are less important than some believe. Todman, and probably Vaky too, is a sincere believer in the human rights principles on which Carter's foreign policy is based. To believe otherwise would be naive.

But the truth is that Todman, and those who like him are aware of reality, included in the long list of human rights those such as equal opportunities, housing and other rights necessary for the preservation of the most essential human dignity such as personal safety and physical integrity.

In addition to all this, 25 years of foreign service have taught Todman that the messianic idea which the United States has of its role within the international community is no longer yielding the results it used to, and that in any case it is a contradiction to support with words the so-called "democratic processes" when these processes would collapse under the conditions prevailing in underdeveloped countries.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ISSUE DOCUMENT CALLING FOR CHANGE

PY061654Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1624 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Oct (NA)--A group of Christian Democrat militants today requested that "urgent measures be taken which will bring deep changes" to Argentine economic policy. This request is included in a document in which they also request "the normal activity of unions." The document is signed by Jose Allende, Francisco Cerro, Enrique de Vedia, Martin Dip, Otelo Zamponi, Augusto Conte, Carlos Auyero and Guillermo Frugone Rey, among others.

These persons are militants of the Popular Christian Party or the Christian Revolutionary Party, whose leaders announced a long time ago their intention of uniting these two parties to form a Christian Democratic federation. In the document entitled "A Declaration of the Present Argentine Situation," the Christian Democrats agree on the need to have "a dialog and an understanding among Argentines" to be carried out "by several responsible sectors." They add that "favorable answers have been issued in this regard from the most varied national sectors."

The document adds that this need for a dialog "also increases the obligation and the duty of each citizen to make an effort to achieve national unity by stating, with loyalty but without insult or injustice, his opinion about the Argentine situation and about the procedures for a possible political process." The Christian Democrats add that "any political proposal presupposes the necessary steps to achieve enforcement of a pluralist, participatory democracy which ensures the stability of institutions and strengthens national security within the framework of state rights."

Therefore, they request..."deep modifications regarding the basic forms of coexistence." They add that the persistent forms of unlawful violence; the subversive activities, which are on the decline, and the series of unfortunate irrational incidents which have taken place in the last few months have caused serious damage to the entire national community."

After expressing their belief that "any expression of violence without distinction of origin affects the basic rights of every individual," they note that "the brutal terrorist attacks which we have witnessed hurt our consciences as Christians, but we are also hurt by the numerous, inexplicable disappearances of persons who have been denounced, by the possible excesses carried out under official pretenses and by the prolonged detention of citizens without judicial process."

In referring to "the sometimes malicious campaign waged abroad" against Argentina, they say that "this campaign will not be overcome until we insure full respect for the law and absolute observance of human rights which, by the way, are among our best national traditions."

Further on, they state that, since "there is no democracy without political parties," it is "essential to work toward the reestablishment of institutions, assuring the rights of political groups permanently and not just during preelectoral stages." They also request "the return to normality of union organizations" and emphasize that "there is no democracy without popular sovereignty." The document adds that in order to achieve this "there is no way other than universal suffrage."

The final part of the document analyzes Argentina's economic situation and states that "the deterioration of the Argentine standard of living has attained alarming proportions." They point out that they see this as "the failure of an economic policy which has not only loaded almost all sacrifices on workers, but has also opened our economy to multinational penetration and caused the closure of sources of employment."

The document states that Christian Democrats "do not question partial aspects of the economic policy," but that they reject "the entire concept behind it." They demand "urgent measures which will bring deep modifications as the only way to control the crisis."

Finally, they state that "we are at a moment of truth" to build a fatherland "among all Argentines, recognizing our errors of the past and changing policies which are contrary to the nation's interests." "This," they add, "requires sacrifice and understanding of the need to fully restore constitutional guarantees and public liberties."

BRIEFS

BLACKOUT IN EFFECT--La Plata, 10 Oct (TELAM)--Lt Col Nestor Jorge Rife (ret), civil defense director of Buenos Aires Province, announced during a press conference today that on 30 October a blackout will be in effect in the Berisso and Ensenada districts [near La Plata city]. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1626 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY]

LONG TERM BENEFIT FORESEEN IN U.S. SALE OF TIN RESERVES

PY110247Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Oct 78 p 3 PY

[Editorial: "The Sale of U.S. Tin"]

[Text] Once again we are facing the threat that the strategic reserve of U.S. tin will be thrown on the market. As a natural consequence, as has happened at other times, the sale--or even the simple announcement that a sale will be made--will stop a justified increase in the price of this raw material or, even more probably, reduce international quotations. This policy, as we have noted several times, is not in accordance with the universal desire of the poor countries to live on the fruits of their work or with the purpose of stabilizing the market and thus guaranteeing a normal supply, not only at the present time, but also in the future. In effect, the U.S. attitude stops the investment of funds in exploration and exploitation of new mines of this ever-more-scarce metal. Decades have passed without any important mines being discovered.

The purity of the mineral has been decreasing almost everywhere, and therefore production costs have increased very much--mostly because the price of machinery, which is manufactured by the large industrial countries, has increased more than the price of tin itself. Encouragement of work in this sector can only come from a profitable market guaranteed against sudden fluctuations. None of these conditions will be complied with if the United States periodically threatens to put its reserves on the market, with a 1,000-percent profit with respect to the purchasing price. The best way to justify the attitude which the producers must adopt in view of the U.S. position, is to make a simple calculation which is mostly based on realistic suppositions. For the producers' losses caused by the periodic threat of selling the reserves must be determined. Both the past and the future must be taken into account. Meanwhile, the one-time loss if those 30,000 tones are placed on the market must be estimated.

We are sure that the conclusion will be that it would be the best for the United States to proceed with the sale of its reserves. It is evident that there will be immediate harm, but this will not last long. This will be a worthwhile sacrifice. On one hand, the market will then operate without the increases and the unjustified alterations which it is now suffering because of this sort of dumping. On the other hand, the scarcity itself will cause a quick rise in price to an appropriate level which will more than compensate for the harm which has been suffered. In addition, the United States will probably then have to increase the pressure for supply when it has to replenish its reserves at prices which will increase because of this factor. This situation, which several experts believe to be the only possible one, implies, as can be seen, the suicidal blindness of the United States. What it should do is allow high and guaranteed prices to encourage new investment; this is the only way to guarantee the market's stability and a continuous supply.

Therefore, as we have repeatedly maintained, the rational way is not to oppose the announced sale. There must be negotiation, but only to avoid sudden and harmful fluctuations and artificial drops in the price. If this happens, the producers will be the first to suffer harm, but in the long run the industrialized countries will also close many marginal mines and there will soon be a harmful scarcity which will affect purchasers more than producers, with the aggravating circumstance that the scarcity will last a long time because mines cannot be reactivated overnight.

OIL EXPORTS TO ARGENTINA TO END 15 OCTOBER

FY111401Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Oct 78 FY

[Text] Government sources confirmed the suspension of oil exports to Argentina beginning 15 October in order to protect the domestic supply. Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Jaime Larrazabal confirmed the reports, circulated by a specialized publication, but denied that the country is getting ready to import oil or any of its derivatives.

BOLIVIA ECONOMICA, a confidential economic report, revealed on Sunday that Bolivia has renounced the agreement providing for oil sales to Argentina as a prior step to an imminent transformation from an oil-exporting to an oil-importing country. Larrazabal confirmed that oil sales to Argentina, which average (?14,000) barrels daily, will be suspended on 15 October. (?This decision) was taken as a result of a government policy geared toward satisfying the growing domestic demand, which now exceeds 27,000 barrels daily. Bolivia is experiencing a consistent decrease in its oil production in 1978. Production totals an average of only 32,000 barrels daily. In previous years, Bolivia produced an average of 47,000 barrels daily.

Government experts recently warned that if this tendency persists, the country will shortly become an oil importer. However, Minister Larrazabal asserted last night that despite the suspension of crude oil sales to Argentina, Bolivia can place 7,000 barrels of gasoline on the international market daily through its Pacific ports. General Juan Pereda's government recently ordered the immediate implementation of a policy of intensive exploration, and granted an extraordinary budget of $8 million for the search for new deposits. At the same time, the government began taking steps to increase Bolivia's present natural gas sales. Bolivia has proven reserves of this product totaling almost $3 billion.

Argentina now buys about 150,000,000 cubic feet of gas daily. Meanwhile, the sale agreement signed [words indistinct] with Brazil for the purchase of another 240,000,000 cubic feet of the same product has still not gone into effect.

Luis Salinas, the general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], disclosed an action program designed to overcome the economic problems of the state oil company and the energy problem which Bolivia has been confronting during the past few years. In a press conference Salinas stated that the plan of action basically consists of a modification of [words indistinct], industry and transportation. For this purpose, a gas pipeline between Santa Cruz and Cochabamba will be built and connected to the Cochabamba-Oruro-La Paz multipurpose pipeline. In addition, this distribution system will be complemented by the construction of a line to carry gas to the cities of Sucre and Potosi.

The YPFB general manager said that this project will cost $39 million and, within 3 years, will reduce the use of fuel oil by 226,000 cubic meters annually. The YPFB executive stated that the company has decided to abandon the conservative policy it has been maintaining in the field of exploration, which has led to a low rate of discovery while domestic demand has steadily increased. He explained that in 1978, 15 exploratory wells will be drilled in an effort to compensate for the revenue the country will no longer receive when Bolivia stops exporting oil. Salinas asserted that the well drilling will cost $25 million. The financing of this project is being negotiated with the World Bank.

Salinas also revealed that during the second half of 1979, gas sales to Argentina will be increased to 230,000,000 cubic feet daily. Presently, gas exports amount to 150,000,000 cubic feet daily. The YPFB manager said that the company will encourage the export of gas, since the country has very large reserves of this product.

INTERIOR MINISTER REVIEWS DIALOG WITH PARTIES

PY111309Y La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Within the next few days President Juan Pereda Asbun will evaluate the first stage of dialog between the government and political parties seeking redemocratization and constitutionalization of the country. This report was released by Interior Minister Faustino Rico Toro, announcing that his ministry has concluded the dialog held with various political parties and fronts "held because we are interested in redemocratizing the country."

Rico Toro said that the results to date will be evaluated by the chief of state, who will certainly indicate how all the proposals presented by the political parties can be fulfilled. The interior minister expressed surprise at a statement presented by the Democratic and Popular Unity Front [FUDP] because, he said, all this time they have been postponing this dialog. He pointed out that the government will take this group's position into account.

Asked if this would breakup the political dialog, Rico Toro stated: We are expecting other positions to be adopted by the FUDP. It would seem that the FUDP does not agree with the dialog, but there is so much conjecture in this regard that I would prefer not to speculate, but to discuss the real situation. Our government has been characterized by the fact that it is doing things with great responsibility and not with mere conjecture. Asked by reporters about rumors which are circulating that the government would be deliberately delaying the redemocratization process, he said: "By no means. [words indistinct] will be maintained in the country in order to guarantee the redemocratization process."

During his conversation with reporters, the minister said that there is only one truth, that we are experiencing a climate of freedom and tranquillity which no other government has been able to provide. He said that Bolivia is characterized by a division into two large groups: the problem makers and the problem solvers, and right now, we need problem solvers to confront all these economic, political and social problems.

BRIEFS

INCREASED TRADE WITH ARGENTINA--Edwin Tapia, Bolivian industry, commerce and tourism minister, and Hector Mollo, trade and tourism state secretary for Cordoba Province, Argentina, have firmed up negotiations for the promotion of their exports. The balance of payments between the two countries is suitable, although it shows a surplus for Bolivia, which exports mainly gas and oil to Argentina. Argentina, in turn, exports finished products, food and other products related to the metalmechanics and agricultural industries. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Sep 78 p 3 PY]

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION--The construction of a 160-km railroad branch which will connect the Peruvian cities of Puno and Desaguadero, the latter located on the border with Bolivia, started today. The construction of this railroad branch is considered to be of great significance to trade between the two countries. [La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 28 Sep 78 PY]

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORT ON TROOPS FOR NAMIBIA

PY120219Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 11 Oct 78 p 19 PY

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty indicated yesterday that there is no foundation in a report that the Brazilian Government is studying the possibility of sending troops to Namibia as part of a UN peace mission. According to Itamaraty spokesman Luis Felipe Lampreia, it would be premature for Brazil to release any statement on the Namibia question. The Brazilian Government was not even sounded out about the possibility of helping form a UN contingent, said Lampreia, since UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's proposal of sending a mission to the region has not been accepted by South Africa.

Lampreia explained that Brazil favored the plan which Waldheim submitted to the UN Security Council in September, calling for a contingent of 7,500 men, including 5,000 soldiers. The objective of this mission would be to guarantee free direct election of a representative government in Namibia. The UN mission would stay in the region until the end of next year, guaranteeing Namibia's total independence. The plan received the support of Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Tanzania and was also approved by France, the United States, Great Britain, the FRG and Canada, but South Africa did not accept it, thus creating an impasse which has not yet been overcome.

EMBASSY SAYS CHILEAN GENERAL'S VISIT NOT TIED TO ARMS DEALS

PY111535Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Chilean Embassy in Brazil has denied that the Chilean Army chief of staff, Gen Washington Carrasco, is in Brazil to purchase arms. General Carrasco arrived in Rio de Janiero to carry out a 7-day official visit especially invited by the Brazilian Army high command. The Chilean military officer will go to Brasilia today and later will visit the states of Bahia and Sao Paulo where he will visit the Brazilian arms factory.

The Chilean Embassy reported that as is customary during the visit of foreign military officers, high-ranking Brazilian officials will show General Carrasco Brazilian arms factories.

CHINESE DELEGATION TO DISCUSS STEEL PURCHASE

PY100003Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Oct 78 p 21 PY

[Text] Brasilia--A delegation of the Chinese National Corporation for the Export of Minerals and Metals will arrive today in Brasilia to contact officials of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Corporation [SIDERBRAS] and the National Nonferrous Metals and Steel Council [CONSIDER] to negotiate the purchase of Brazilian laminated steel. This trade mission, which will consist of four technicians, will also visit Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte.

The Chinese delegation will hold contacts with officials of the Brazilian Mines Association in Belo Horizonte and of the Rio Doce Valley Company, and will visit the ports of Tubarao and Samarco in Espirito Santo.

[Paris AFP in Spanish at 1925 GMT on 9 October reports that the Chinese trade mission arrived in Brasilia that day]

IRAQ INTERESTED IN INCREASING IMPORTS FROM BRAZIL

PY050055Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Iraqi Ambassador to Brazil Dr Zayd Haydar has visited the president of the Iraqi-Brazilian [word indistinct] Confederation and emphasized the desire to intensify trade between the two countries. After showing that as a petroleum exporter Iraq is in a position to increase imports of Brazilian products and services, he stated that an Iraqi trade delegation will visit Brazil to contact Brazilian exporters interested in [words indistinct].

MDB PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE VISITS GENERAL ABREU

PY071558Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Oct 78 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] General Euler Bentes Monteiro visited Gen Hugo Abreu yesterday for 40 minutes at army general headquarters. Before that he had visited General Abreu's wife, Consuelo, at her residence. General Monteiro was accompanied by his military advisers, Col Americo Raposo, Gen Helio Lemos and Maj Hilton Correia.

As he came out after visiting General Abreu, the presidential candidate for the Brazilian Democratic Movement tried to stress the personal character of his visit, saying that he had taken to General Abreu his expression of "long friendship and admiration." He then said that General Abreu "is doing well" and that the conversation was "in terms of complete fellowship and friendship."

Seeks Study of Corruption

PY071114Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 7 Oct 78 PY

[Excerpt] During a press conference in Belo Horizonte Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro has proposed that Congress investigate charges of corruption in government if the government does not take action to investigate them. The general believes that the president is responsible for ordering such an investigation, because it serves the government's own interest to clear things up. The presidential candidate for the Brazilian Democratic Movement said emphatically: "We are quite convinced that there is corruption in the government, fully convinced."

Continues as MDB Candidate

PY110013Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 10 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro will maintain his presidential candidacy on the ticket of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] and will stay in Brasilia during this weekend for the meeting of the electoral college which will elect president Geisel's successor. This decision was made by the MDB national leadership at a meeting which just concluded. The MDB also decided to order all MDB congressmen to vote for the Montoro amendment, which restores direct elections of state governors and senators. This amendment will be voted upon on Monday.

MDB LEADER 'INDIGNANT' AT WIRETAPPING REPORTS

PY060225Y Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Oct 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] leader Paulo Brossard has expressed indignation concerning telephone tapping and violation of mail and regretted the fact that the opposition is not allowed to use radio and television to denounce such violations.

Returning to an old charge he had made regarding the Saraiva report [not further explained] Brossard expressed surprise at the official silence on this subject. He criticized the fact that President Geisel had said in a recent speech that the armed forces, united around their chief, will prepare the path for victory for the government between 15 October and 15 November. Brossard, who was supported by senators Roberto Saturnino, Leite Chaves, Lazaro Barboza, and Agenor Maria, recalled that this speech had led to a political commentator to say that the army had been transformed into an instrument of the official National Renewal Alliance [ARENA] Party.

Figueiredo Allegedly Used Taps

PY120224Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Oct 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Maj Adalto Barreiros, who until early this year was assistant to the then public relations adviser [ARP] of the presidency of the republic, Colonel Toledo Camargo, stated that Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo not only knew that Planalto Palace telephones were censored, but also used this service to his advantage. Barreiros said: "There were even recordings made by his own office;he himself handcarried tapes to the president."

The major accused President Geisel of "lying publicy" when he spoke to the nation to explain the dismissal of then Army Minister Sylvio Frota, since Geisel said that the presidential succession was still unresolved "while at that time Figueiredo was already his candidate." He also said that the "bargaining" campaign which was conducted in the country early this year was implemented despite the ARP's opposition, in response to personal interests of other government officials. Linked in recent times with Gen Hugo Abreu, Major Barreiros went to visit Abreu this week in Brasilia, leaving his post in Campo Grande, Matto Grosso State, without authorization.

MILITARY COURT JUDGE REPORTS POLICE TORTURE

PY111522Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0445 GMT 11 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Oct (TELAM-DPE)--Judge Julio de Sa Bierrembach of the Supreme Military Court again reported tortures carried out by a depraved minority of Rio de Janeiro police "who, unaccountably and to our disgrace, continue on their jobs unpunished."

The judge's report was disclosed during a trial which acquitted Sergio da Cunha Gameiro, charged with bank robbery, who is now almost paralyzed and blind as a result of the tortures experienced while under arrest in Rio de Janeiro. Bierrembach, who last year made similar reports of torture as a means to obtain confessions, stated that "Rio de Janeiro police officials show absolute disregard for justice."

MINISTER RESTATES LIMITS OF UNION ACTIVITIES

PY111327Y Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Oct 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Brazilian Labor Minister Arnald Prieto stated yesterday in Sao Paulo that "a single labor center is illegal and the government will certainly not allow the appearance of this kind of organization which would disturb Brazilian labor union activities." Prieto stated that his ministry has been encouraging true unionism expressed through unions, federations and confederations which are the structures provided for by the law. The minister said that each citizen should assume the political position he believes most appropriate, but emphasized that the unions cannot take up political positions. "Should any union engage in political activities it will be closed," added the minister.

NEW INSTITUTE TO OVERSEE NUCLEAR PRODUCTION

PY101152Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Oct 78 p 13 PY

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Nuclear Quality Institute [Instituto Brasileiro de Qualidade Nuclear] will be officially created on 16 October. The ceremony, which will be held at the Glorial Hotel, will be attended by the ministers of industry and commerce [MIC] and of mines and energy and will mark the opening of the industrial technology week promoted by the MIC's Industrial Technology Secretariat. The institute will control and supervise the production of equipment and engineering projects in the nuclear sector. It will consist of the five business organizations which are directly involved in the production of equipment for the nuclear sector: ABDIB [Brazilian Association for Basic Industry Development], ABINEE [Brazilian Electro-Electronic Industry Association], ABEME, ABIMAQ and ABCE [expansions unknown] in addition to NUCLEBRAS and ELETROBRAS.

ANGRA WALLS SAID TO BE UNSAFE IF AIRPLANE CRASHES

PY111338Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Oct 78 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] Should a plane fall on the reactors of Angra dos Reis nuclear plant--something which is not very probable, but by no means impossible--the building would not take the strain and the core of the struck reactor could unleash a catastrophe. This would happen because the containment vessel walls of the Brazilian reactors will be 60 cm thick, only one third of the specifications of West German projects to provide protection against airplane crashes. This comment was made by the secretary general of the Brazilian Physics Society, Professor Luis Pinguelli Rosa, who believes that NUCLEBRAS cannot make decisions involving public safety without prior consultation with the scientific community, just because it is a state-owned enterprise. He said that the enterprise's refusal to provide information on the development of the Brazilian nuclear program is an absurdity. Contrary to a recent statement of NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista, Pinguelli Rosa believes that it is very important to break through the secrecy surrounding the reactors and to begin discussing the problems of the Brazilian nuclear program with the scientific community. He noted that the issue of the reactor containment vessel wall's thickness has been kept secret so far and that the decision to reduce the thickness of the walls, thereby decreasing safety, was made without prior discussions. The information on this specific part of the construction was disclosed by FRG experts in Porto Alegre during a symposium of experts.

ARGENTINE EXPERT CALLS FOR NUCLEAR COOPERATION

PY062129Y Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2010 GMT 6 Oct 78 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 6 Oct (TELAM-ANSA)--According to an Argentine expert, Argentina could cooperate with Brazil in the field of nuclear energy, especially in reference to the struggle against corrosion in nuclear plants. The experts who raised and defended the possibility is Jose Galvelle, chief of the Corrosion Division of the Material Department of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission, who participated here in the Seventh International Congress on Metal Corrosion. This Argentine expert stated that the effects of corrosion do not entail any danger of accidents within the nuclear plants, they have only economic consequences. In the case of the future Brazilian nuclear plants at Angra dos Reis on the Rio de Janeiro coast, the problem of corrosion will be a little greater, but it will never affect the reactors, the Argentine expert said.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR THWARTED

PA120225Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0101 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (AFP)--A police source said an attempted kidnaping of William Barquero Montiel, Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, was frustrated tonight after a shooting incident in western Bogota.

Barquero Montiel was heading toward western Bogota when his car was stopped by several armed individuals in the vicinity of the Military Club. According to police, his bodyguards fired at the kidnapers, who managed to flee. Barquero Montiel was not hurt. The police did not say immediately whether anyone was wounded.

Report Denied

PA120229Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0206 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 Oct(LATIN)--William Barquero Montiel, Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, tonight angrily denied that he had been the object of a kidnap attempt this afternoon. The ambassador, who was held briefly by an urban guerrilla group several months ago, said the report broadcast by a radio station is false. He said that the M-19 guerrilla group, which kidnaped him the first time, is waging a war of nerves against him and his family.

RETIRED POLICE ACADEMY DIRECTOR MURDERED

PA120007Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2153 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 11 Oct (AFP)--It was officially reported that retired Col Efrain Rodriguez Romero, former director of Colombia's police academy, was killed early today by unknown persons on his ranch located near Bogota.

The killing, apparently perpetrated out of vengeance, was carried out near Utica, Cundinamarca Department, where Colonel Rodriguez Romero lived after his recent retirement.

Another high officer on active service was killed a month ago in northern Bogota. Authorities have no clues as to the killers.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Bogota, 10 Oct (AFP)--Former Minister of Finance Abdon Espinosa Valderrama has been appointed ambassador to Spain, the Ministry of Foreign Relations announced here today. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1451 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA]

OTHER AMBASSADORS--The foreign minister tonight presided over a ceremony in which several ambassadorial appointments were made. Jorge Padilla, Colombia's ambassador to Chile, was transferred to the embassy in Lima, while former Defense Minister Abraham Varon Valencia was named ambassador to Chile. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA]

MILITARY RESERVES CALLED UP IN PERIODIC EXERCISE

PA120204Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The last five groups of military draftees have been called up to stage a partial and limited-duration mobilization exercises, according to a joint Armed Forces General Staff communique published this afternoon. The communique confirmed this morning's publication in the Official Bulletin, which was ignored by the afternoon papers.

According to the communique, the purpose of the call-up is to hold normal exercises with the reserve personnel. It also recalls the laws on which the callup is based and the provision to hold training of the reserves. The communique released to the press does not give the date the exercise begins or its duration, which was described only "limited."

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ORDERS VOTE COUNT REVIEW

PA120206Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal today ordered all its principal representative to review the vote count in the 16 July presidential elections. In its first day of work, the new tribunal appointed two commissions--an economic commission composed of Fidel Ponce, Eduardo Zurita and Jose Gabriel Teran Varea, and a legal commission composed of Jose Hanna Musse, Carlos Vega Silva and [name indistinct].

The tribunal decided to order all representatives to analyze the results of the past elections. Carlos Silva will study the cases of Esmeraldas and Manabi, Hanna is in charge of Guyas and Galapagos, Zurita will review Pichincha, Ponce will review Carchi and Imbabura, Teran Varea Cotopaxi and Los Rios and [name indistinct] Tungurahua and Chimborazo.

Tribunal Officers Installed

PA111609Y Quito Cadena del Triunfo in Spanish 1255 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] With a solid promise to respect the law and prevent the danger of political passions, the new Supreme Electoral Tribunal that will execute the last stages of the intricate path toward democracy has assumed office. Following the installation of the 14 members before the president of the Supreme Court, the president and vice president of the tribunal were elected. They are Dr Gustavo Chavez Estrella and Fidel Ponce Jaramillo, respectively.

We are imbued with the highest patriotism, and we will fulfill the law with dispassion, said the new president of the electoral body, promising that the process of reestablishing democracy will end 10 August 1979 with the turning over of power to the president elected by the Ecuadorean people.

After thanking his fellow members, Gustavo Chavez stated: [begin recording] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal is at moment the first interest of the state. At this instant the nation's eye is on the actions of this organization. I sincerely believe that those of us who form a part of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal do so imbued with the highest sense of patriotism. We have put aside everything that stands for passion, everything that may stop the electoral process from being completed. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REORGANIZES NUCLEAR ENERGY ACTIVITY

PA061801Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0357 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Oct (EFE)--The Mexican Senate today approved the replacement of the National Nuclear Energy Institute with three new atomic energy organizations. The new government agencies are the National Atomic Energy Commission (Comision Nacional de Energia Atomica--CNEA), which will have two branches: Mexican Urban [urbano Mexicano-- URAMEX] and the National Nuclear Research Institute [Instituto Nacional de Investigacion Nuclear--ININ].

The CNEA will be responsible for importing and exporting radioactive minerals and nuclear fuel, training scientists and purchasing equipment.

According to a legislative spokesman, URAMEX will be the state's exclusive agent for importing--without affecting the country's reserves--and for exporting--without exceeding 5 percent--radioactive minerals and nuclear fuel.

The last organization created is the National Nuclear Security Commission, which will be responsible both for nuclear security standards and the proper functioning of nuclear plants and installations.

The reorganization of the National Nuclear Energy Institute has been described as negative by members of the single workers union of the now-defunct organization. They consider the measure to be an antinationalistic action that will adversely affect Mexican interests and resources such as uranium.

In addition, the union feels that the measure permits foreign influence in the development of Mexican nuclear policy.

EMBASSY GRANTS ASYLUM TO 52 NICARAGUANS

PA111205Y Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The Mexican Embassy in Nicaragua has granted asylum to and requested safeconducts for 52 persons, including 7 women. An announcement to this effect was made by the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, which noted that this diplomatic activity is in response to precise instructions from Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and is the result of Mexico's tradition of upholding the noble institution of asylum.

In addition, it was noted that the activity is also based on humanitarian reasons, which are implicit in the agreements on asylum which our country has signed.

The Foreign Secretariat emphatically denied a news dispatch from Managua which cited the Mexican Embassy in Nicaragua as the source of a report on cases in which Mexico has granted asylum to various citizens of that country. The Foreign Secretariat said this report was not released by the embassy in Nicaragua. On the contrary, the secretariat said special measures have been adopted to support the effort of Mexico's diplomatic mission in that country.

BRIEFS

CUBAN-MEXICAN CREDIT--Mexico City, 9 Oct (AFP)--The national banks of Cuba and Mexico today signed a new agreement for mutual credits, it has been announced. The reciprocal credit line will amount to the equivalent of $10 million and will be set aside for increasing Cuban-Mexican commercial exchange, an official communique announced. Raul Amado Blanco, alternate vice president of the bank, signed on behalf of Cuba and Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, general director of the state entity, signed on behalf of Mexico. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 0048 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA]

SPEECH BY ROYO AT INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT

PA111855Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1753 GMT 11 Oct 78 BA

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at swearing-in ceremony--live; also relayed by Panamanian radio network and Panamanian television]

[Text] Excellencies, gentlemen representatives, gentlemen all: Today, 11 October 1978, we assume the post of constitutional president of the republic by virtue of the popular will expressed in this hall. We accept this mandate with full knowledge of the great responsibility which the presidency represents before history and Panama's future. Our election took place after General Torrijos decided not to run either for the presidency or for the post of chief of government. In both cases he would have had the unanimous support of this honorable Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives. [applause]

The step taken by General Torrijos is of great political importance not only for our country but for the entire continent. It is not easy to find in America's history or in the history of the world a government leader who voluntarily and spontaneously relinquished the titles and powers that the general will by fortune gave him and which he administered with the aptness for which he is today thanked by the people. [applause] Nevertheless, we do want to take advantage of this opportunity to repeat and express to General Torrijos--before the people--that this country has understood his separation from the sensitive duties he exercised as chief of government, but both the people and the government will have him as the maximum leader of the Panamanian revolution. [applause] This is because this honor is not an appointment which is accepted or rejected but constitutes recognition of the patriotic fervor with which he gave himself to the cause of national liberation and the betterment of the nation. His words and actions will serve as inspiration for this government, and his example of 10 years of constant efforts will oblige us not to be fainthearted before the problems we may face.

In the presidency we are relieving a man of great personal value and great human qualities, of deep practical feeling, who was able to face numerous crises with great leadership. To Demetrio Basilio Lakas [applause], who has made of loyalty a vocation of service to the fatherland, a profession, goes our tribute of admiration, appreciation and respect.

On 11 October 1968 a new page was opened in the political history of our country. At that time began a revolutionary process which was gradually to gain strength, vigor and the support of the great masses of the Panamanian people. The movement which started on 11 October has transformed the nation, not only through material works but also by enabling the Panamanians to acquire a new conscience, by enabling the nation to project itself in a dimension never before seen in the international field. It created new institutions which, like the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, are firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of the Panamanians and which have become, and will be in the future, the bulwark of our political structure.

The fundamental slogan of the revolutionary process, almost since its beginning, was the struggle for national liberation. The process gave its best efforts to this cause because it understood--and facts have shown this to the true--that as long as a colonialist enclave remained in this country--a fifth border--the Panamanian nation's economic, cultural and political development would crash against that wall.

For that reason General Torrijos launched the slogan which was to be the soul and compass of the entirenegotiating process: "I do not want to enter history; I want to enter the zone." And in effect, starting next year, General Torrijos and all Panamanians will enter the zone, and by so doing will also enter history. [applause]

The Torrijos-Carter treaties, backed and approved by the people in a plebiscite which was an example for America, constitute the most important conquest of the revolutionary process of 11 October. In the struggle to bring the negotiations to a successful conclusion, the general understood that it was necessary to internationalize the problem and draw up an independent policy for the nation. And so we saw Panama gaining great stature in the international order when it convened the UN Security Council in our land, when it registered itself as a member of the nonalined movement, when it drew up its own policy of establishing diplomatic relations with the Republic of Cuba and in assuming a respectful stand regarding the sensitive problem of the Middle East. In the United States itself, with the coming to the presidency of President Carter, to whom we must justly make a public gesture of appreciation for the priority he gave the canal problem--in those United States, little by little, Panama's just cause was understood until this culminated in the approval of the treaties by the U.S. Senate.

This chapter of our history, which has already been called the Second Independence, is the fruit of the work, effort and concern of the revolutionary government; of our armed institution, the National Guard; of the Panamanian people; of this Assembly of Representatives which, since it was born in 1972, has acted as a single man on behalf of the fatherland's interests. It is also the product of the skillful and positive leadership of our highest leader, Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera. [applause]

But the liberation struggle did not forget the homeland; on the contrary, as far as the domestic fatherland was concerned, extraordinary efforts have been made during these 10 years. These efforts have produced concrete achievements of various kinds. And so, in education, in the past decade the teaching staff has been increased by 94 percent, 25,241 scholarships have been granted, 789 schools have been built, university registration has increased by 182 percent, and 132 basic production cycles have been established. In social welfare there have been almost 60,000 housing units built, 2,499 km of permanent roads, 556 aqueducts which provide 1,483 million Panamanians with drinking water. There has been an increase of 220.4 percent in people who benefit from social security, an increase of 144 percent in the number of telephones, as well as an increase of 2,161 km in the total length of transmission lines.

It is worth noting in this summary that many of those aqueducts, schools, roads and highways throughout the country have been made possible by the joint work of the central government and the honorable representatives of Corregimientos. They have been the antenna and motor of development of each community. For that reason, faced with the criticism voiced against it, this assembly emerges today more solid than ever, with the legislative powers appropriate to it and with the renewed strength of its members, the new ones and those who were reelected, to continue bringing to this hall the problems and needs of their communities on an equal basis, without regard for the number of inhabitants. If we are asked about the egalitarian representation of small communities with the large, we shall repeat the words of General Torrijos when he said that small communities, like small nations, need to have gigantic throats to be heard. We emphasize on this occasion that our government will work more closely every day with the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, with the dignity and respect which each representative deserves. [applause]

We do not intend to present a government program here because we will do that in a special message at the end of the year. Nevertheless, we do want to express some basic concepts which will constitute lines for action.

General Torrijos, President Lakas, Vice President Geraldo Gonzales and the entire government considered that, after carrying out the intense work of national reconstruction, the circumstances were right for the perfecting of our democratic system, for a democracy that will permit the expression of all ideas. For this reason, the initiatives of the government and the honorable representatives who today concluded their patriotic endeavours have produced, among other things, Law 81 of 5 October 1978 on political parties, direct national elections for president and vice president in 1984, full independence between the legislative and executive branches, the strengthening of popular power as a legislative branch, and direct provincial elections to choose part of that branch. We trust that the honorable representatives who officially begin their work today, by their own right, will ratify these constitutional amendments. This would be a great demonstration of the wisdom and political maturity which distinguish them and true proof that popular representation can change its members in elections but not the purpose of this institution, which is to renew and improve our democratic system. [shouts of "Viva Arnulfo"] All this will permit the creation of a true atmosphere of ideological pluralism, since it will permit Panamanians to associate and express themselves according to their political inclinations and sympathies.

Our duty will be to guarantee that the free give and take of ideas will be practiced with freedom and responsibility. As Benito Juarez said, respect for others' rights is peace. Freedom of association and expression are part of that respect. [applause]

We aspire to be the president of all Panamanians. This will require that, independent of political judgment, regardless of whether someone is a supporter or an opponent, we dedicate ourselves to working in a front of national unity to attain the basic objectives of our development. The main interest of Panamanians and the political will of leaders should be directed at attaining minimum standards in the people's nutrition, health and education. We must undertake a general campaign against the political and social inequalities which are hunger, illness and ignorance. To this end we must join the efforts of the state and society.

We will begin with greater and more effective participation by the various sectors in the national scene. For this purpose we will create the National Economic Council (Consejo Nacional de Economia) in which we will include representatives of industry, banking, business, professionals, workers and peasants. They will help us plan and direct economic and financial activities. We will try to install consulting or advisory councils in other entities, since the more opinions we hear, the fewer mistakes we will make. In a general way, and as of this moment, we are willing to receive ideas from and hold dialogs with all those wishing to cooperate toward resolving national problems.

Over the past 10 years the government has had a basic economic goal--the country's integrated development at the least social cost. Our economy has been seriously affected in recent years. There were both internal and external causes for this. Among the first we had the gradual exhaustion of traditional growth sources and the need to create new sources. Lack of trust and ignorance of the so-called rules of the game, as well as the manner of legislating, have all been mentioned as additional causes.

Attempts will be made to achieve direct dialog with both persons and organizations so they can learn firsthand the definitions and prospects connected with the area of investments. If by "rules of the game" we are to understand a knowledge of how things are to be done, we are willing to implement a policy of open doors and of explanations about the actions that are to be carried out. Great prospects await the country.

We must struggle for better exploitation of our geographic and natural resources. The new airport, the Vacamonte fishing port, the container port, the freeways, the pumping of oil, expansion of the free zone and of the international banking center, the new convention center, export of copper and of hydroelectric potential, development of agroindustrial exports such as sugar, cattle, and coffee, and the exploitation of our forestry and fishing resources constitute specific demonstrations that we have laid infrastructural and orientational groundwork geared toward exports. In the next decade they will permit rapid development on the basis of a sound economy--all this without forgetting that the distribution of wealth through policies that are in accordance with the dignity of man and social justice constitutes one of the goals of this revolutionary government.

I am not an enemy of wealth. Rather, I am an enemy of poverty. Therefore, we shall try to expand production and generate greater revenue constantly in order to distribute wealth equitably, since to try to redistribute existing wealth without additional production or revenue obtained through work and investment would simply create much social unrest, would isolate private capital and would not achieve the aspirations of our masses, who struggle for their true well-being along with social peace and individual safety. [applause]

We shall design a plan to attack poverty, which we will sum up in five strategies--investment in human capital, creation of job-generating sources, organization aimed at greater productivity, creation of new physical capital and fiscal incentives. Over the next 6 years it will be necessary to increase private investments, exports and credit levels. We will have to maintain the level of public investments without incurring excessive debt, to maintain the stability of prices and seek fiscal formulas that will make the economy march along the path of recovery.

We also believe in unionism as a force capable of protecting the rights won by workers and of fighting for the well-being of its affiliates, but which is also capable of reaching understandings with the companies and resolving equitably whatever situation is presented. As of this moment we offer our services so that a climate of good relations among the private sector, the workers and the government is established through dialog and joint work.

In accordance with the policy announced here, we ask businessmen to demonstrate how they can operate jobs and prosperity--in other words, to give wealth a social scope.

The impact of the canal treaties on our economy will be notable, posing a great responsibility. We will now exercise our sovereignty over our entire territory, and we shall make use of a potential for development that had been outside our jurisdiction. Now the canal economy will be organically integrated into the country. This responsibility demands from Panamanians a new way of thinking and a new approach in order to confront the challenges imposed on us by the future.

The government has shown that it understands these responsibilities, and it has created the necessary structures to implement the treaties. We have placed our best hopes in the Canal Authority and the study commissions, and their integration evinces the sense of national unity which we advocate.

Regarding the public administration, on this occasion we shall limit ourselves to indicating that our motto will be efficiency and honesty. We shall be vigilant so that the qualifications for the holding of public posts are fulfilled and so that rules of austerity and rationalization are practiced in the area of public expenditure.

All of these efforts, compatriots, in the areas of economy, health and education should be aimed at a fundamental goal: Producing a Panamanian whose achievements are complete, whose humanism allows him to appreciate universal and spiritual values, as well as mankind's great achievements in the areas of science, culture and art. Such is the generation that should receive the full independence of our dear isthmus in the year 2000.

On this occasion we would like to give a special welcome to the delegates of the sister nations who are attending our inauguration. Their visit to Panama will serve to expand further the good relations we already have with the peoples and governments they so honorbly represent.

Before concluding, on behalf of the vice president and in my own, we would like to reiterate our gratitude to the chief of our revolution, Gen Omar Torrijos, for having nominated us to such high-ranking offices, to the honorable Corregimiento representatives for having elected us and to all those who in one way or another distinguished us with their sympathy and support. [applause] We shall be a generation of young rulers inspired by those good actions we have inherited, characterized by the desire to obtain the best for our fatherland and by our optimistic vision of the future. These aspirations will demand the participation of all Panamanians, whom we ask to believe in our good faith. The actions we seek to carry out require time. We ask them to grant it to us with confidence and trust. We shall work to achieve all that we have mentioned here today on behalf, essentially, of peace, well being and justice.

Vice President-Elect Ricardo de la Espriella and I promise to adopt as our own and practice the thought of Liberator Simon Bolivar, who said that he who abandons everything in order to be useful to his country does not lose anything, but wins all that enhances him. May God illuminate us. Thank you very much. [applause]

NAMES OF NEW CABINET MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

PA1119311Y Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1817 GMT 22 Oct 78 PA

[Text] (?We will now) read the list of members of the Panamanian Government cabinet:

Government and Justice	Minister Adolfo Ahumada; Deputy Minister Carlos Emilio Espino
Foreign Affairs	Minister Carlos Ozores; Deputy Minister Juan Manuel Castulovich
Finance and Treasury	Minister Ernesto Perez Valladares; Deputy Minister (Alvin Gooden)
Planning and Economic Policy	Minister Gustavo Gonzalez; Deputy Minister Abdiel Julio
Education	Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes; Deputy Minister Clara Nimia del Vasto
Public Works	Minister Julio Mock; Deputy Minister Abel Rodriguez
Agricultural Development	Minister Alfredo Orange; Deputy Minister Ariel Barnett
Commerce and Industries	Minister Juan Jose Amado; Deputy Minister Oscar Osorio
Labor and Social Welfare	Minister Oyden Ortega; Deputy Minister Rolando Anguizola
Health	Minister Jorge Medrano; Deputy Minister Jaime Arroyo
Housing	Minister Tomas G. Altamirano D.; Deputy Minister Alvaro Guillen
Presidency	Minister Rogelio Fabrega Zarek; Deputy Minister Eli Abbo

COSTA RICA

SANDINISTS TO AVOID USE OF COSTA RICA AS REFUGE

PA1?0014Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Two commands of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) of Nicaragua have issued a communique in which they indicate that they plan, as far as circumstances permit, to avoid the use of Costa Rican territory as a refuge for guerrilla cells.

The "Tomas Borges" and "Carlos Aguero" commands, commenting on the arrest of several of their comrades last weekend in Costa Rica, maintained that President Carazo's government "has acted in accordance with its laws, which are founded on respect for human rights." The Sandinist commands maintain that their goal is clearly "to overthrow the Somozist regime and obtain a pluralistic and democratic system for Nicaragua based on the highest ideals of Sandinism." Lastly, the Sandinists thanked the governments of Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica for their aid "in these decisive moments for the redemption of the Nicaraguan people."

NICARAGUAN NATIONAL GUARD SEIZES COSTA RICANS

PA111247Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpts] The Nicaraguan Government has committed another flagrant violation. Alejandro and Donald Martin Corea were seized on (?8) October on a farm in the Las Vueltas area near the northern border and taken to a [Nicaraguan] National Guard post in (Tapua). Although they were later released, there was evidence that they had been beaten and tortured by the Nicaraguan Guard. Both father and son were tortured for several hours.

Two other Costa Rican citizens, Baldomero Reyes and Carlos Luque, have disappeared. There is no report on them. A medical report will be sent to the OAS.

According to reports, Alejandro Martin Corea and his son were severely tortured in the genitals and in other parts of their bodies. These actions, which represent a violation of human rights, will be presented to the OAS. Late in the afternoon, officials from the Judicial Investigation Organization received the report and took it to the presidential palace. According to medical reports, the two suffered electric shocks.

Two Costa Ricans were tied with ropes, jailed, blindfolded and beaten by the National Guard of Nicaragua after a Somozist patrol captured them in Costa Rican territory. Alejandro Corea Torres and Donald Martin Corea Mairena, father and son, were captured in the area known as (La Sota), near the border with Nicaragua. Once in (Tapua), where they were taken and tortured, they were released after the National Guard verified that they were Costa Ricans.

All Costa Ricans are Sandinists, the National Guard has stated. The two Costa Ricans were interviewed this afternoon by President Rodrigo Carazo. The two men had marks on their bodies as a result of the ropes that bound them and the beatings administered by the National Guard. The National Guard held them for 2 days without food in a (Tapua) jail.

Protest Issued

PA120403Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0211 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Jose, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government today presented a new protest to Nicaraguan ambassador to San Jose, Juan Bautista Lacayo, noting that there have been repeated violations of Costa Rican territory by Nicaraguan soldiers.

The note was presented to the diplomat from Managua by acting Vice Foreign Minister Jose Luis Cardona Cooper. The protest refers to the arrest of two Nicaraguans in Costa Rican territory on 5 October and demands their immediate release. The protest note states: "These events could have very far-reaching consequences and for this reason Costa Rica asks and demands assurances that they will not occur again because actions as serious as this one are a threat to relations between the two states." The note points out that Costa Rica has maintained a neutral position with regard to Nicaragua's domestic problems and recalls that this country has been the victim of flagrant violations of its national territory by Nicaraguan authorities [as received] on various occasions.

Finally, the note refers to the "unjustifiable air attacks that resulted in casualties among the civil population of a peaceful nation that embraces order and brotherhood among nations." The protest was delivered one day after two Costa Ricans who were arrested on the Nicaraguan side of the border charged that they were tortured by the Nicaraguan National Guard. The whereabouts of the Nicaraguans arrested on 5 October is still unknown.

CORRECTION TO IDENTIFICATION OF NICARAGUAN COMMANDO UNIT

In the item entitled "Interior Minister Reports on Border Situation," published on page P 1 of the 5 October Latin America DAILY REPORT, line 5 should read as follows: "to the minister, the rest are members of a commando unit of zambo Indians."

EL SALVADOR

BOMB EXPLODES IN COLON GARRISON; NO CASUALTIES

PA111706Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1502 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A moltov coctail exploded very early today, Wednesday, in the garrison located in Lourdes Canton, Colon, 19 km west of the Salvadoran capital. The bomb caused only material damage. Although Sgt Juan Ramon Duran and his family were inside the place, they were not injured. A red flag bearing the letters "FPL," the acronym of the leftist Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces, was left at the site.

Commander's Office Attacked

PA111707Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Coatepeque, El Salvador, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A very powerful bomb today damaged the local commander's office in this city, located 53 km west of San Salvador. The clandestine Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), which claimed responsibility for the attack in this city and on the military commander's office in Lourdes, 19 km west of the capital, noted that both actions were carried out to commemorate the second anniversary of the death of their comrades "Eva," "Chico" and "Tono," who died during an armed clash in Santa Tecla on 11 October 1976.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENT LUCAS SAYS GENERAL STRIKE UNDER CONTROL

PA120349Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0221 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas said today that the general strike by government employees is "under control." The strike was in protest against the increase in Guatemala City bus fares. He added that the public utilities, such as the mail, telecommunications, garbage collection and transportation, are returning to normal after 18 days of strike declared by the Council of Government Workers' Organizations. After the police took over the Guatemala City municipal palace, the post offices, the highway department and the telephone central yesterday, after evicting the striking employees, work activities began to return to normal today.

The government workers' organization said that many persons were injured and arrested by the police and that government employees were ordered to return to work or face imprisonment. President Lucas recalled that the Guatemalan constitution and the labor law prohibit strikes by government employees. He said that "political agitators infiltrated among the employees were trying to use the protest of the people over the bus fare increase for their own purpose." The president recalled that the strike of government employees began as a supposed protest against the bus fare increase but that strike continued this week in spite of the fact that the Guatemala City municipality cancelled the fare increase last Saturday. President Lucas said that the state security forces had to act to maintain peace during the strike and protest movement. Last week 25 persons were killed, 300 injured and 600 arrested in 5 days of clashes with students who opposed the bus fare increase. The president said that "I am the first to deplore the result of last week's events, but the police had to act. Otherwise the rebels would have the city in ruins today." The protest demonstrations caused $5 million in damage in Guatemala City when the demonstrators burned buses and wrecked shops. The bus fare increase, which was rescinded, was 5 cents.

NICARAGUA

VIOLATION OF COSTA RICAN AIR SPACE, TERRITORY DENIED

PA112227Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1533 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry sources denied today that Nicaraguan Air Force (FAN) planes had again violated Costa Rica's air space.

Asked about the public protest in Costa Rica in connection with the capture of two Costa Rican citizens in their country's territory by Nicaraguan military authorities and with a new FAN incursion in the border zone, Jose Rafael Rojas y Jarquin told this agency today that those reports are false. According to the government spokesman, the Costa Rican Government has not issued any new protest, which shows the falsity of this report. For their part, Nicaraguan pilots have received precise instructions not to fly over the other side of the border dividing the two countries.

The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry also has no knowledge of the return of Venezuelan combat planes to Costa Rican territory. But, Rojas y Jarquin concluded, should this happen, Nicaragua will resort to its right to denounce it and demand effective action by the international organizations regulating inter-American relations in the face of an aggressive and inexplicable stance on the part of the Venezuelan Government.

CUBAN EXILE BRIGADE'S DONATION RECEIVED, WELCOMED

PA111431Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The donation which members of the 2506th Struggle Brigade of Cuban exiles have made to the Nicaraguan Government and people through the committee organized by health organizations of our country is really worthwhile and great. The donation will be distributed among damage victims in cities which experienced (?repression) brought on by the Castroite communist hordes. It was reported that the donation is estimated at more than $500,000. It includes medicine, clothing and canned food. The Cuban exiles' donation was received by several Nicaraguan health committee members.

The following officials were present when the delivery was made: Labor Minister Dr Justo Garcia Aguilar; Dr Gilberto Perez Alson [name indistinct]; Nicaraguan Social Security Institute general director; Carlos (Imbert), executive director of the Managua local social assistance board; Dr Carlos (Leon Romero), medical assistance director of the National Assistance and Social Welfare Board; Dr Manuel Santamaria Alvarado, (?INCEI) managing director; and Dr Raul (Gago) Armas, medical division chief of the Nicaraguan Social Security Institute.

The friendly aid to Nicaragua fulfilled a major social assistance mission on behalf of our country's damage victims. Those who suffered the brunt of the distasteful incidents caused by Castroite terrorism are from the departments of Esteli, Leon, Chinandega and Masaya, since citizens there experienced communist barbarism firsthand.

REORGANIZATION OF CIVILIAN RESERVES PLANNED

PA120355Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2355 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] The civilian reserves are being reorganized. In a news conference, Reserves Commander Col Eugenio Solorzano stated that reserve officers have already held five meetings. According to Solorzano, it was agreed that the general reserve headquarters will remain in this capital, with command offices in the main city of each department. According to the reorganization plan, 5,000 men are expected to join the reserves in Managua Department alone. Those who are less than 30 years of age will receive military training and will assume police duties in the cities in the event of another attack by the communists supported by Fidel Castro and Carlos Andres Perez. Those who are older than 30 years of age will assume special duties in the civilian reserves. Solorzano stated that the number of reservists who will be engaged in support activities to aid the National Guard throughout the country will be revealed in due time.

BANK SUPERINTENDENCY ANNOUNCES RESUMPTION OF SERVICES

PA120111Y Managua Estacion X in Spanish 2337 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Press communique No 73 of the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic issued in Managua on 11 October--read by announcer]

[Text] The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic notifies the citizenry of the following communique:

At the request of the Nicaraguan Banking Association, based on the need to have sufficient time to restore completely normal banking services and reconstruct accounting records in the branches destroyed in some of the country's departments, this superintendency has authorized commercial banks and the Central Bank of Nicaragua to resume operations on Monday, 16 October, taking advantage of the Columbus Day holiday.

However, at their discretion, banks may open to the public on Saturday, 14 October, the branches they deem appropriate.

[Signed] superintendency of banks and other institutions

Managua, National District, 11 October 1978

The Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

RESUMPTION OF HAM RADIO ACTIVITIES AUTHORIZED

PA110435Y Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Communique issued in Managua on 10 October by Nicaraguan National Radio and Television Directorate--read by announcer]

[Text] The National Radio and Television Directorate hereby notifies ham radio operators in the country that effective today the communique dated 15 September 1978 has been revoked. Consequently, ham radio operators will be able to operate their stations normally. The National Radio and Television Directorate is therefore complying with the second paragraph of said communique.

Managua, National District, 10 October 1978

[Signed] Alberto Luna Solorzano, National Guard lieutenant colonel, national director of radio and television.

SANDINISTS ROB MANAGUA'S 'CENTROAMERICA' BANK

PA111210Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0407 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A news report revealed today, Tuesday, that members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] had robbed the "Centroamerica" Bank in this capital. The robbery took place yesterday at the Ciudad Jardin branch of the bank, of which President Anastasio Somoza is the main stockholder. The sum stolen by two youths who arrived in an automobile and another on a motorcycle without license plates was 230,400 cordobas, equivalent to $32,857.

The three attackers, carrying automatic pistols, disarmed the bank guard, took his weapon and carried out the robbery within a few minutes. The case is being investigated by police officer Maj Napoleon Garcia.

Through operations of this type the clandestine organization has obtained a total of over 5 million cordobas, over $714,000, in the past 5 years.

FSLN OCCUPIES RADIO STATION, BROADCASTS APPEAL

PA120011Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2118 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Leon, Nicaragua, 11 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--A Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] squad broadcast an extremist appeal last Monday on the local "Ondas Populares" radio station.

The report on the operation carried out by four rebels, three men and one woman, was published on Wednesday in EL CENTROAMERICANO, a daily published in this city in western Nicaragua.

The appeal, lasting almost 5 minutes, was recorded on a tape which the rebels took to the radio station and broadcast, after locking station personnel in a bathroom. Among other things, the Sandinist message included acknowledgement by the guerrilla organization of mistakes committed by the rebels during the offensive launched last 9 September in the cities of Leon, Chinandega, Esteli, Masaya and Managua. The recorder as well as the tape with the Sandinist message were seized by military authorities.

SANDINIST SPOKESMAN REJECTS PANAMANIAN BRIGADES

PA120119Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[Text] A spokesman for the Sandinist National Liberation Front today issued a warning in Switzerland to all those who are attempting to meddle in Nicaragua's domestic affairs. The statement by the European delegate, Miguel Castanedas, was directed both to the international brigades which were recently created in Panama to support the opponents of Anastasio Somoza's regime and to the OAS mediation commission.

In expressing his opposition to the international brigades created in Panama, Castanedas said today that, in the first place, there is no way to arm them, and, second, the FSLN believes that international solidarity should be manifested outside of Nicaragua. On the other hand, the Sandinist spokesman said that violence is continuing in Nicaragua. He said that just last week 143 persons were killed by the Costa Rican [as heard] National Guard. Miguel Castanedas granted an interview to the Swiss telegraph agency.

GUERRILLA LEADER TELLS OF NEXT 1978 OFFENSIVE

PA071200Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2336 GMT 6 Oct 78 PA

[By Eduardo Castro]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 6 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front's (FSLN) general offensive will be launched soon and Somoza will not last to the end of the year, Donald Bogorjes, chief of the Gustavo Morales Squadron, who was arrested last Wednesday, told ACAN-EFE today.

Bogorjes, or "Uno," because he is the chief of the squadron, was interviewed in a police station in San Jose, where he is being held along with six of his comrades in arms. This group was arrested in Guanacaste Province on Wednesday night after wandering for 15 days through the sparse, mountainous region.

Bogorjes said that there is no large group of Sandinists in Costa Rica and that those in the country are under arrest. Together with Uno in San Jose are Dos and Tres, who on 22 August participated in the seizure of the National Palace in Managua.

As chief of the group, Bogorjes was the one who said the most during the interview granted by the Sandinists to ACAN-EFE. Of white complexion and having green eyes, Bogorjes said that he is from Rivas and that he will be 20 years old in February. He has been in the battle front for several years now.

With regard to last month's guerrilla attacks on the Penas Blancas border post and the cities of Esteli, Masaya, Matagalpa and Leon, Uno said that they had only eight casualties. What Somoza has done is to kill the population, he added.

Referring to the international mediation effort to find a solution to the political crisis in Nicaragua, Bogorjes said that the FSLN does not approve of it. He said that to negotiate with Somoza is to return to the Somozist game and that it would mean we would have to wait for 40 years "to see the dictatorship fall." "The only way to get rid of the Somozist dictatorship is through an armed struggle," he said fully convinced.

When asked about what they had learned following the September offensives, he replied: "We have learned that our fighting spirit is higher than that of the National Guard." "The army is broken; the mercenaries are the ones still standing," he indicated.

In regard to Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, he said that the last time he saw him was on 17 September, during the fight in Penas Blancas, and that afterward Pastora left with 40 men for Rivas.

Referring to the FSLN's Proletarian faction, Uno said that the Proletarians are waging the political struggle. They believe that the dictatorship must be overthrown through politics and that a party should be formed, but we, the Tertiaries, have proven to them that the only way is the armed struggle. "This is the people's struggle. The FSLN is just directing it. The FSLN is the vanguard but this is the people's struggle, and the people are Sandinists," he said.

Uno was abrupt and short when referring to the plans for the final offensive, but he said that Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, is included. He revealed that the heavy arms which they have are sold to them by high-ranking officers of the National Guard. He said that during the final offensive the Nicaraguan Air Force will not be able to act.

With regard to the arrest of the officers who were presumably planning a rebellion, Bogorjes said that they were preparing to carry out a fake coup in order to allow Somoza to leave the country, but that now Somoza has decided to stay in Managua until he dies. He also mentioned the elite corps led by Maj Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, son of President Somoza, which is known as "the chiguines" (boys). The chiguines can defend themselves but their morale is low. Whenever there is heavy shooting they always run. We fought the chiguines in Penas Blancas, Bogorjes asserted.

He said that when Sandinism takes power the Somozists will be expelled from the country. There will be a cleaning operation. Many Somozists are aware of this and have started to leave, he added. He also said that guerrillas of other nationalities, whom he called internationalists, are fighting alongside the Nicaraguan guerrillas. He categorically denied that there are Cubans among them.

Finally, Uno said that when he got lost in the mountains with his comrades and discovered that he was in Costa Rica, he buried their ammunition to avoid a conflict with the Costa Rican Civil Guard. Bogorjes and his comrades, including a Costa Rican who joined the guerrillas a little over a year ago, will be deported to Panama in the next few hours.

BRIEFS

HONDURAN ELECTRICAL ENERGY INVESTMENTS--Tegucigalpa, 5 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Honduras is to invest over $400 million in the 1979-1983 period in order to achieve a rapid increase in its electrical energy potential. Most of these investments will go to a gigantic hydroelectric project called "Cajon," which will be used to meet domestic energy demands and export energy to other countries in the area. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2109 GMT 5 Oct 78 PA]

HAVANA REPORTS ON SANDINIST COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FROM COSTA RICA

FL112003Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 78 FL

[Text] In a communique issued in the Costa Rican capital, the Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front has called for a tenacious armed resistance to Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship. The declaration states that the United States, through its tricky human rights policy, is intervening in the crisis in that country to protect its interests in Nicaragua. The document also states that the United States cannot hide its bias in the mediation because of military and economic support it has continued granting to the Somoza dictatorship. It adds that Yankee mediation includes elements which do not represent the national majorities and stresses that the only solution possible from such negotiations is the continuity of the repressive and exploitative regime which that Central American nation is suffering from.

The Sandinist Front communique states that while a reactionary settlement is being forged, Somoza's [National] Guard continues mass executions, filling the jails and torturing all those who in one way or another express their opposition to the regime.

Lastly, the document calls for all worthy and patriotic sectors and the unswerving opposition to maintain militant national unity against the dictatorship and to struggle for a government coming out of the patriotic struggle and not from settlements which are the result of intervention by Somoza's allies.

CASTRO CONTINUES PLANS FOR TALKS WITH EXILES

PA112006Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1047 GMT 11 Oct 78 PA

[By Alfredo Munoz-Unsain]

[Text] Havana, 11 Oct (AFP)--Cuban President Fidel Castro is continuing his plans to hold talks with his exiled opponents, antigovernment groups affirmed here today. These groups told this agency about an information bulletin officially distributed among political prisoners, numbered by both government spokesmen and opponents at over 3,000. Without any editorial comment, the bulletin presents the opinions of exiled leaders and personalities both for and against the proposed dialog. The purpose of the publication apparently is to inform the inmates about positions held by groups of exiles regarding efforts being made to obtain their release. Castro himself made the offer of talks in early September when, for the first time in almost 20 years, he met here publicly with representatives of the emigres. According to foreign correspondents present on that occasion, the Cuban president wants to establish "peaceful coexistence" with Cubans who live abroad. These number almost 1 million. The opponents who stayed in Cuba are much less numerous and, generally speaking, they are "coexistents" [coexistentes], rather than dissidents.

For 2 decades the most extreme groups in exile, which at times constituted the majority, were bent on what today is obviously an impossible endeavor--overthrowing Castro's government with commando-style attacks.

If exiles would abandon their hostility this would make it easier for Castro to open the prison doors. There is also the implicit commitment that exiles would be allowed to come to Cuba freely to visit their relatives who stayed here and vice versa. But, obviously, the maintenance of a "hostile attitude" would foil the dialog and with it any good intention by the government, relatives of prisoners and former prisoners told this agency with evident concern.

This dialog and possible appeasement stumble against the obstacle posed by those exiles who refuse to hold a dialog "with red Cuba," such as the group made up of the Bay of Pigs invaders of 1961, known as Brigade 2506. Brigade members live in Miami, but "many" of their anonymous comrades are still imprisoned in Cuba, according to recent revelations by a former political prisoner. Anxious to be released, the prisoners are on their way to unanimously favoring the dialog, their relatives affirmed here.

In its second edition, which was seen by this agency, the bulletin edited for the prisoners publishes a letter supporting appeasement efforts and signed by some 150 prisoners. According to the relatives of prisoners and former prisoners who remain in touch with "those inside," in the 4 days that have elapsed since the letter was published signatories already number "over 1,000."

A first group of former prisoners has been "outside" for 1 and 1/2 months now, waiting for the U.S. Justice Department to authorize their return to U.S. territory. Almost all of them used to live there as exiles and, after being captured here carrying out sabotage and terrorist activities, received sentences of up to 30 years, which would have been completed by almost the end of this century.

Former U.S. administrations had given all kinds of support to the Castro opponents, with the CIA even sponsoring the Bay of Pigs invasion. But since Jimmy Carter took over the presidency, the Cuban "belligerent" groups seem to have been left more or less without patronage.

GUILLERMO GARCIA RECEIVED BY PANAMANIAN PRESIDENT

FL111120Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Nov 78 FL

[Text] The Cuban delegation, which will participate in Panama's presidential inauguration, headed by Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has presented its credentials to Panamanian President Demetrio Lakas and Foreign Minister Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla. Guillermo Garcia stated that the high level delegation sent by the Cuban Government to Panama for the inauguration demonstrates the friendship existing between the two countries. The Cuban delegation is composed of Vice Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torras and other government officials.

10TH ANNIVERSARY OF PANAMANIAN GOVERNMENT LAUDED

FL112058Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program commentary]

[Excerpt] On a day like today, exactly 10 years ago, a group of young Panamanian officers under the command of the then Col Omar Torrijos, took the reins of power and in that way began a popular process in which workers, peasants and students participate. Over these 10 years the focus of the Panamanian Government's and people's struggle has been that of justly reclaiming total sovereignty over its territory. The colonial enclave which the United States has in the so-called Canal Zone divides a land in two parts which should only and justly belong to the Panamanian people.

Ten years of unceasing struggle by the people of that country have gone into achieving their sovereignty. The battle waged has not been in vain. On commemorating one more anniversary of the taking of power by the National Guard, the inhabitants of the isthmus have achieved a total triumph--the signing of the canal treaties between Panama and the United States.

The treaty establishes that on 31 December 1999 the United States will abandon the so-called Canal Zone and Panamanians will gain control, operation and total management of the interoceanic route. This will terminate the colonial enclave established by the United States in 1903 when it imposed a treaty in perpetuituy on Panama, granting them rights over 1,432 sq km of territory.

The Panamanian people commemorate this day with greater optimism for the future and with a new spirit by which to continue the struggle. It is encouraging that beginning in 1979 the agreed upon treaties become effective, turning over the 167 sq km to Panama which presently comprise the so-called Canal Zone. For the first time since 1903 Panamanians will be able to manage the ports of Cristobal and Balboa by themselves, which are located at either end of the interoceanic route, the transisthmian railroad, which joins the capital with the Atlantic city of Colon; Ancon Hill, which rises at the Pacific entrance to the canal and which has been a symbol of Panamanian sovereignty.

Today the Panamanian people breathe fresher air because of an institutional process with the primary purpose of expanding democracy in that country. Twenty-two constitutional reforms recently approved by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and the new basic law on political parties will substantially transform the institutional structures of the country. Today the ithsmian people commemorate the 10th anniversary of taking of power by the National Guard and are aware that the struggle for the total and definitive achievement of national sovereignty has just begun.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART RETURNS FROM TOKYO ECONOMIC TALKS

FL110026Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, has returned to this capital from Japan. Rodriguez Llompart headed the delegation attending the third meeting of the Cuba-Japan economic conference which met in Tokyo and ended on 5 October.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

FL072026Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1607 GMT 7 Oct 78 FL

[Text] Cuban and Angolan delegations have satisfactorily concluded the preparatory work for the upcoming second session of the intergovernmental mixed committee dealing with cooperation between the two countries. At the end of the meetings a protocol was signed in Luanda which recounts the activities carried out in examining the cooperation which took place during 1978 and the projected plans in this important field for next year.

Raul Donas, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Bemuindo Pitra, Angolan secretary of state for cooperation, signed the document. In speaking, Angolan Home Trade Minister Paulino Pinto Joao stressed the importance of efforts being made by Cuban internationalist workers in national reconstruction in the fraternal African nation.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POLICE CONFISCATE WEAPONS FROM BALAGUER SUPPORTERS

PA120425Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0342 GMT 12 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Oct (EFE)--The police have confiscated over 1,000 weapons from officials and other persons linked to former President Joaquin Balaguer's regime. The owners of the weapons had kept them under certain permits issued by generals who authorized them to bear and use the weapons without registering them and without paying the corresponding tax.

NEW HAITIAN POLICY ANNOUNCED BY FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARY

PA101458Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0037 GMT 10 Oct 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 9 Oct (AFP)--Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs Emilio Ludovino Fernandez announced here today that "a new way of life" with the bordering Republic of Haiti will be established. Fernandez, who is in charge during the absence of Minister Ramon Emilio Jimenez, Jr, said that this will be achieved through what he described as a "new way of handling problems involving relations" between the Haitian and Dominican peoples.

"Undoubtedly," he added, "the Dominican Government does not intend to continue the traditional policy promoted by former President Joaquin Balaguer of keeping the backs of the (?two nations) turned to each other.

Fernandez explained that "an entirely new orientation in our relations with Haiti has been conceived and ordered by President Antonio Guzman. [quotation marks as received]

He went on to explain that as part of the application of this new policy, national interests will be defended without forgetting that Haitian [words indistinct] own interests," adding that "unilaterality, if it ever existed, will be abolished."

The diplomat said that there are various issues which, with a constructive attitude by both parties, may be achieved jointly. "There are international organizations (which he did not identify) willing to help us so that instead of barriers separating us, we will have bridges to join us."

Fernandez, who is also president of the national borders council under the Foreign Ministry, also pointed out that "good will, which will always be a fundamental element of interchange, is already on the way and the results can only be positive."

GUYANA

FIVE CABINET MEMBERS REDESIGNATED, PROMOTED

FL101640Y Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 6 Oct 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Five ministers of the government have been redesignated or promoted senior ministers with effect from August 8, and, one minister of state has been promoted minister.

The announcement was made by Speaker of the National Assembly Cde Sase Narain at yesterday's sitting of the Assembly.

Those promoted to serve as senior ministers are Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and leader of the house Cde Cammie Ramsaroop; Minister of Home Affairs Cde Vibert Mingo; Education, Social Development and Culture Minister Cde Vincent Teekah; Minister of Foreign Affairs Cde Rashleigh Jackson, and Minister of Trade and Consumer Protection Cde Joe Tyndall.

And, in the other re-designation, Regional Minister (minister of state) for East Berbice Cde Oscar Clarke will now be a minister. He will by virtue of his designation serve as a member of the cabinet. The others who were formerly ministers are already serving as members of the cabinet.

As a result of the redesignations there will now be 12 senior ministers and two ministers. The other senior ministers are Minister of Economic Development and Co-operatives Cde Desmond Hoyte; Minister of Works and Transport Cde Steve Naraine; Health, Housing and Labour Minister Cde Hamilton Green; Energy and Natural Resources Minister Cde Hubert Jack; Finance Minister Cde Frank Hope; Agriculture Minister Cde Gavin Kennard and Attorney General and Minister of Justice Dr Mohamed Shahabuddeen.

Cde Clarke joins Information Minister Cde Shirley Field-Ridley as a minister.

JAMAICA

BOYCOTT OF CONFERENCE IN NICARAGUA ANNOUNCED

FL111525Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Oct 78 p 18 FL

[Excerpt] Jamaica will not be sending a delegation to the Inter-American Rural Youth Conference scheduled to take place in Managua, Nicaragua, from October 8-13, according to the minister of youth, sports and community development, Hon Hugh Small.

Small, in a statement Wed, October 4, said that in view of the situation that exists in Nicaragua, Jamaica will not be participating in the conference.

The minister also said that, in addition to the recent fighting in that country, it had been brought to his attention that the immigration regulations of Nicaragua contain the following provision:

"Certain persons will be refused entry into Nicaragua I.3. Persons of Negro or yellow race whose language is not Spanish and who are not citizens of a Central American republic; Chinese, Turkish, Syrian and Armenian subjects; Gypsies and unaccompanied persons over 80 years of age."--API [Agency for Public Information]

THOMPSON REASSIGNED TO MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

FL061645Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Oct 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Mr Jim Thompson, parliamentary secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, has been re-assigned by the prime minister to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs in place of Mr Francis Tulloch, who resigned recently.